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**SCENES IN THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.**

"I have already mentioned to you," said the Duke de Vicenza, "the easy familiarity which Alexander observed towards his inferiors. One morning, as the Emperor and I were walking on the Perspective (a spacious and beautiful promenade in St. Petersburg,) we met Andrieux the actor, the husband of Madame Phœbus."

"Good morning, Andrieux," said Alexander, "how are you?"

"Very well, sir; and how are you?"

"How is your wife?"

"Very well, sir; I hope your Majesty's wife and mother are well?"

"This sort of familiarity used to amuse Alexander and his descriptions of droll scenes of this kind often excited great merriment in the drawing-rooms of St. Petersburg."

"When I was speaking of Frogore the actor," pursued the Duke de Vicenza, "I forgot to relate to you an anecdote which I had from the mouth of the Emperor himself."

"Ah! Frogore," said his Majesty, "how is it I never see you now?"

"Why, sire, the truth is, I could visit the Imperial Prince just like one of my own comrades,—but now—"

"But now, you will not come to see the Emperor?"

"Precisely, sire. I confess that I was afraid your good fortune might have rendered you proud. But now, since I find that you are not so, I will come and see you."

"Instead of being offended at this free and easy style of behaviour, the Emperor was highly diverted by it."

"The young noblemen who figured at the Court of St. Petersburg were guilty of licenses, which, though not less reprehensible, were more consistent with courtly breeding. Alexander viewed them with unconquerable indulgence.—General Ouwaroff, who enjoyed the friendship and intimacy of the Emperor, was a remarkably handsome man. His vanity, his luxury and expenses exceeded all imaginable extravagance. He was celebrated for his love intrigues and conquests; and his name was constantly figuring in some affair of gallantry. He was a man of undaunted courage, and his redoubtless sword kept all assailants at defiance. He was the fortunate lover of the beautiful Princess S——, whom he suddenly deserted, and avowed a passion for Madame L——. The Princess sent back his letters and his portrait, which she had received from him in her days of happiness. She disdained explanations and reproofs—but she was weak enough to love, though conscious of being no longer beloved.—In a despair she ended her existence by a dose of poison."

"The event caused a great sensation, and the fate of the Princess was universally deplored. Ouwaroff perceived that he could not brave the storm. He solicited his congé; it was granted, and he passed several months in travelling. On his return the Emperor read him a severe lecture, and desired him to be more circumspect. 'Sire, it is my wish to be so. But these women's brains are turned. I cannot say how soon they may draw me into another scrape.'

"That General Ouwaroff, in spite of his vanity and levity, was one of the bravest of the brave. At the interview which took place between the two Emperors on the Niemen, after the battle of Friedland, in 1807, Alexander arrived on the raft, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, the General-in-Chief, Benjigson, Prince Lubarsky, and General Ouwaroff. The Emperor Napoleon was attended by Murat, Marshals Berthier and Bessières, General Duroc, and myself."

"There was an indescribable charm in Napoleon's manner when he was intent on pleasing. The interview on the Niemen, within view of the two armies, was invested with a poetic ideality which could not fail to excite the imagination. Napoleon, the conqueror, held in his hands the destinies of two great powers, whom he might have annihilated by a single breath; yet, disdaining to punish, he offers protection and friendship to his vanquished enemies. This is a glorious page in Napoleon's history."

"Here the Duke paused; and his countenance forcibly expressed the painful feelings which crossed his mind—feelings naturally excited by a comparison of the glorious past and the miserable present.—Alas! at that moment I felt the justice of the Duke's remark, that there was no longer room for him in France!"

"When the two Emperors met," resumed without very good cause, from Lafont's musical remonstrances. Benkendorf, the brother of Princess Lieven, and the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, would have thought himself lost, had any thing occurred to prevent him attending Lafont's concerts, and paying his devotions to the elegant women whom he was sure to find assembled there.

"M. Narishkin, the Grand Chamberlain, brother to the Grand Equerry, lived in a style of regal splendour. His place was the resort of the best company in St. Petersburg, and was frequently honoured by the presence of the Emperor himself. His apartments, profusely decorated with gold, bronze, porphyry, & flowers, gave a fairy-like character to the balls and fetes, of which similar entertainments in Paris can convey no idea."

"As soon as Napoleon asked this question, a very elegant young officer stepped forward, and eagerly heard it by the words, 'Je, Sire?'

"On hearing this the two Emperors could not restrain from smiling. 'General,' said Napoleon, to the young officer, 'though you do not speak very good French, you are a brave man and an able commander.'

"The power of fascination which Napoleon exercised over his own soldiery was felt in an equal degree by all who surrounded him. It gave him the ascendancy in all places and in all situations. No words can express, no pencil can portray the enthusiasm which was excited in all who witnessed the interview on the raft of the Niemen. Alexander possessed the advantages of imperial birth and a noble figure (he was a foot taller than our Napoleon,) yet the latter seemed to rise majestically above all who surrounded him, and was the principal personage in the magical scene. At the moment when the Emperors embraced, the troops who covered the banks of the river raised enthusiastic hurrahs which almost rent the air. That was one of the most glorious hours of my life!"

"I need not relate to you the occurrences of that day, all the official details of which are generally known. But only those who were near the person of Napoleon at this time can form an adequate idea of the grace and delicacy he observed in his relations with the Sovereigns, and the easy and polished dignity which he maintained in his high post of magnanimous protector. He had no vulnerable point for adulteration and flattery.—In vain did the fascinating Queen of Prussia call into play all the powers of seduction with which beauty and high talents had liberally endowed her. Napoleon did what he had determined to do; and he conceded nothing which he had resolved to keep. Never was a man gifted with such perfect self-command. He really appeared superior to human nature."

"In the evening, when he retired to his own apartments, he would enter into familiar conversation with me. On one of these occasions I said: 'What do you think of us now, Monsieur le Grand Ecuyer? Are we not a magnificent conqueror?'

"Sir you do the honours of the country in admirable style to your brothers of Prussia and Russia."

"He laughed and said: 'Between ourselves, Caulincourt, I have conquered hearts as well as countries.'

"But I trust that your Majesty will not leave your own heart behind you?"

"Truly," replied he, "I have something else to think on than love. No man wins triumph in that way without forfeiting some palms of glory. I have traced out my plan; and made

for, the finest eyes in the world (and there are some very fine eyes here, Caulincourt) shall not make me deviate from my breadth from it."

"Your Majesty is then quite inaccessible to seduction?

"Oh base! The King of Prussia excites my pity, Caulincourt. But no matter; he must be satisfied with the share I have given him."

If I were to yield one thing to-day, another would be asked to-morrow, and something else the day after, till at length I should find that I have been working to serve the King of Prussia.

Alexander is an excellent young man. I believe him to be honourable and sincere. We shall come to a right understanding with him."

"I have no doubt of that, Sire. He is filled with admiration of your Majesty."

"That is because I am so singular a being, Caulincourt. My fate has been so extraordinary! As the Emperor uttered these words I could read in his countenance that his thoughts were reverting to Toulon."

"But I am wandering far from the Court of St. Petersburg," resumed the Duke de Vicenza, after a short pause.

"In the year 1810, there was collected in St. Petersburg a distinguished conclave of professors of the dramatic and musical arts. Most

of the favourite Parisian singers and dancers had solicited *congés* for Russia, and at the theatre of St. Petersburg we might, without

any great stretch of imagination, have supposed ourselves at the Grand Opera in Paris.

Besides the actors and actresses whose names I have already mentioned to you, we had Ma-

de-mme Philibet Andrieux and her husband, and about ten others of second rate talent. Boieldieu composed operas, and charming little pieces

for private concerts. The beautiful Madame Lalant was a distinguished favourite; she sang

divinely, and her eyes disconcerted, if possible, more eloquently than her voice. Her husband,

at that time the first violinist in Europe, collected

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all the *beau monde* of St. Petersburg at his

morning concerts. Nobody having any pro-

tensions to fashion would have been absent;

A gentleman from Alexandria communicated the following facts by letter. In 1833 his corn and potatoes were destroyed by worms, and he was driven to the necessity either of having no pork, or of fattening it on apples.—

This he did, and he made one of his hogs weigh 350, and the other 400 lbs. His sheets, having eat with the hogs, became so fat; that he killed one, which weighed 180 lbs. He has fattened his pork upon apples for the last four years; and has ascertained by various experiments that they are good for cattle and sheep

as swine. Thinks that three bushels of apples are equal to two of potatoes, as food for beasts. He says that swine will fatten on raw apples, but not so rapidly as when they are prepared, by boiling, a mixture of oat meal, pumpkins, &c. His process of preparation of apples for animals, is the same as that of potatoes.

The Hon. Chairman said that he was so thoroughly satisfied of the utility of apples for man and beast, that he had recently purchased 100 bushels for food. The physician of Bristol, recently told us, that having tested the

superior excellence of apples for fattening swine, increasing the milk of cows, and the flesh and speed of horses, he designed to purchase a quantity for those purposes. In the light of such facts, it is not evident, that the manufacture of apples into a poisonous liquor, is a criminal perversion of a valuable gift of God?

As in other cases, so in this, interest requires strict conformity to corrupt principle.—

In keeping God's commands there is a great reward. Irrespective of the question, whether apples are capable of being used in any other way, except for cider, principle and conscience decide, that they should be left to perish upon the earth, rather than be converted into an instrument of delusion and death. Dut since they are created and are adapted to be in a high degree useful, as food for man and beast, what conceivable reason can be assigned for converting an agreeable and wholesome fruit into intoxicating liquor?

Frotded apples are as useful for food as facta collected from various sections of the United States, would seem to indicate, the numerous extensive orchards in community, may be turned to valuable account.

A hint only upon this topic must be sufficient, for our intelligent, enterprising and frugal agriculturists.—They will surely see to this matter. Let every one make the experiment.

Let those who have considered cider a staff of life, ascertain whether there is not a more

excellent way, for the use of apples, than to manufacture them into a poisonous liquid.

May God have forbidden the earth to yield her increase, and greatly increased the expense of living, in order to teach us new and important lessons upon this subject? Let us learn not only from his word and spirit, but from the numerous and useful lessons of his gracious Providence.

**CITY GIRLS AND COUNTRY GIRLS.**—Women in the country and in the city, are as different as the barn-door fowl is from the bright plumed bird of the unbroken wild. In the first place, city girls are not so handsome as those living in the country. The former excel in dress, and the wavy lines of grace; they understand the art of showing off their feet, and ankles to better advantage, but they lack one thing needed—the nature. They walk upon the paved street, not the grassy lawn, where every footstep is in a line of poetry. They have

grown up surrounded by artificial refinements; in the sickly glare of lamps, and a smoky atmosphere; their minds have not been tutored by the goddess of nature. They do not so often see

the setting sun, the burnished clouds, the bright artillery of heaven. They feel not the balmy air, the dewy freshness of the morning. They do not hear the songs of birds, neither do they

20th Congress—1st Session.

Friday, Sept 22, 1837. The SENATE was occupied in the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties on depositaries in certain cases. Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate at length against the bill. Mr. Strange made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Tallmadge and in continuation of some of his remarks yesterday. Mr. Calhoun spoke with much force and effect, taking the ground that the plan of Mr. Rives will have the effect of creating two currencies; that it was in effect, an offer to the United States Bank to come forward and join in the proposed compact—a compact which will be unlimited in its duration; that it will then be a United States Bank, in its worst form, as it will go far to destroy the liberties of the country. Mr. Rives replied. After some further remarks from Messrs. Calhoun and Rives, Mr. Benton took the floor, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Wise in reference to the Florida war, was discussed, without taking the question. Messrs. Gholson, Campbell and Bell addressed the House. The bill postponing the fourth instalment was then taken up. Messrs. Shepard and Sibley spoke against the measure, and Messrs. Cushman, Holsey, and Parker in its favor.

Saturday, Sept. 23. The SENATE was principally occupied with the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties on depositaries in certain cases—the Divorce Bill.) Mr. King, of Georgia, opposed the bill, abused Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and (according to the Madisonian) avowed himself in favor of making Mr. Biddle's bank the fiscal agent of the Government, and accordingly moved to postpone the bill to the next session. He was followed by Messrs. Strange, Niles, Calhoun, Tipton and Rives, when on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolution offered by Mr. Wise in relation to the Florida war was further discussed. The bill postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of deposits was also discussed, and without taking any question, the House adjourned.

Monday Sept. 25. In SENATE, Mr. Niles submitted the following joint resolution:

*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses desire such an institution, and asked for the years and nays thereon.

The Divorce Bill was then taken up. Mr. Clay made a speech against it, in which he asserted that the only relief to the country was by a recharter of the U. S. Bank. He said a majority of the people were in favor of it!—that if the Senate reflected the will of the people it would vote for it by a large majority, and he demanded why the issue had not been brought forward in the House of Representatives, which had more recently and directly sprung from the popular suffrages. As if in mockery of this appeal to the popular branch, it will be seen that even while Mr. Clay was speaking, the House voted against the charter of a National Bank, by the very decisive majority of thirty-three votes!

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. King of Georgia to postpone the Divorce bill to the next session of Congress, and decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McLean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Tipton, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—29.

The bill to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fires in New York; and the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities, were taken up, read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and immediately thereafter adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank.

Mr. C. said that this resolution was presented to the House, merely for its decision, without debate. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Chambers) had said this morning on the presentation of some petitions, that a dark cloud was hanging over the administration, and now barely wished to tell that gentleman, he apprehended that the friends of a national bank had a dark cloud hanging over them.

Mr. Chambers said he had referred to the dark cloud hanging over the prospects of the administration in the West.

Mr. Cambreleng remarked that he had referred to the dark cloud which was hanging over the friends of a national bank, here and throughout the country. He did not, however, wish to debate the question, and simply called the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Everett spoke, at some length, against resolution and in favor of a national bank, and concluded by moving that the resolution lie on the table, and that motion was negatived—yeas 89, nays 122. [The members from this State voted as follows:—For the motion, Evans, Noyes—against it, Anderson, Carter, Fairfield, Smith—absent, Cliffe, Davis.]

The bill postponing the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States was then taken up and discussed until a quarter before one on

Tuesday morning, when a motion that the amendment, by yeas and nays, and decided in the Committee rise, prevailed—yeas 90, nays 80, the negative—yeas 3, nays 40.—and then the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Monday, Sept. 25. Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone the bill imposing additional duties as depositaries of public monies on certain officers, and they were accordingly ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone, and decided in the negative, by yeas 19, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McLean, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Ind., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—19.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone, and decided in the negative, by yeas 19, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McLean, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—26.

The Senate then took up the "Divorce Bill," Mr. Morris offered a modification of Mr. Calhoun's amendment, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House the resolution declaring it inexpedient to charter a national bank was taken up.

Various amendments in favor of a bank were offered, but no question taken, when

The House took up the joint resolution fixing the time of adjournment of Congress. Mr. Bell opposed it, and moved to lay it on the table—motion negative—yeas 94, nays 121. The further consideration of the resolution was then postponed to Monday next.

The House then took up the bill to postpone the 4th instalment of Deposits. Mr. Adams' amendment (which provided that the money should be paid over as fast as collected from the Banks) was rejected, yeas 89, nays 104. Mr. Pickens' amendment (which provided for the postponement of the payment to a definite time) was rejected—yeas 65, nays not counted. A further amendment offered by Mr. Underwood was rejected—yeas 81, nays 107—and the Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

A message was received from the President relative to the correspondence on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which was ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Sept. 27. The Senate was occupied with the consideration of the "Divorce Bill," the question being on the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's amendment. Mr. Walker spoke at length on the favor of the bill.

Mr. Morris stated the object of an amendment yesterday offered by him. He was opposed in *toto* to the reception of bank notes by the Government, as provided in the Deposit law and he wished to obtain a repeal of that law, as soon as conveniently could be. Mr. Calhoun then modified his amendment so as to meet the views of Mr. Morris.

Mr. Benton said that an objection had been urged against the sub-treasury system on the ground that drafts on the government might be in circulation as a currency, like gold and silver.

To obviate that objection, he offered, as an amendment to the bill, a section providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should adopt measures to "enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment, at the place where payable; and in case of unreasonable delay in such presentation, payment might be made in any part of the U. S."

Mr. Crittenden then made a speech against the bill, and when he concluded the Senate adj.

In the House the report of the Committee on elections was taken up, which report was accompanied by the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne are duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and as such are entitled to take their seats. The resolution was debated without coming to a question, when

The House took up the bill postponing the fourth instalment of deposits with the State, and a debate arose which continued up to the last accounts received from Washington, when our paper went to press.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Washington Sept. 26, 1837.

The House was entertained for an hour and upwards this morning, by the presentation and reception of petitions; most of them prayed Congress not to annex Texas to the Union; others prayed for a National Bank, and others asked for pensions. All took the same course, and were laid on the table, to sleep there till the 1st Monday in December.

*Mississippi Election*—The Committee on Elections made a report on the Mississippi Election, accompanied by a resolution declaratory that Messrs. Gholson & Claiborne were entitled to seats in the 25th Congress. Mr. Maury, of the minority said, that he was instructed to say, that the minority would not make a committee report; but when the subject was taken up, he would offer an amendment to the resolution.

The affair was postponed till Wednesday and will be then made the order of the day.

*National Bank*.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom had been referred sundry petitions, praying for the incorporation of a National Bank, made a report in the shape of a resolution, the substance of which was, that it is not now expedient to create a National Bank. Mr. Cambreleng said, that he would not debate the subject, and demanded the Ayes and Noses on its adoption.

Mr. H. Everett, of Vermont, moved that the resolution lie on the table, and offered a few remarks in support of it, which every body laughed at. The Ayes and Noses were then taken on the motion of Mr. Everett, and decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, Kent, Knight, McLean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spruce, Swift, Tallmadge, and Webster—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—29.

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Committee rise, prevailed—yeas 90, nays 80, the negative—yeas 3, nays 40.—and then the House adjourned.

The question was then taken on the resolution as reported from the Committee of Finance, on which Mr. Buchanan had asked for the right of the country as have taken the liberty to disapprove of his schemes, and accuse him of deserting the administration. He will speak all day, I suppose. He goes home on Wednesday.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—31, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—31.

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Various amendments in favor of a bank were offered, but no question taken, when

The House took up the joint resolution fixing the time of adjournment of Congress. Mr. Bell opposed it, and moved to lay it on the table—motion negative—yeas 94, nays 121. The further consideration of the resolution was then postponed to Monday next.

The House then took up the bill to postpone the further operation of the Distribution Act, was before the House, and notwithstanding the whigs, aided by the whole force of the Conservatives, made use of every stratagem to destroy the Bill in Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, they were unsuccessful. The South marched up to the rescue, and the whigs were most scientifically organized. This was accomplished in five or six distinct instances, and the party which on the opening of the session counted one hundred and four votes, "good and true," as they said, could not muster, with all their raking and scraping, over a gley-nine votes. What a falling off was there, "awful the whigs did look, when they saw that they were thus used up, and rowed down like a fore truck?" They couldn't help it, however, and so they took their seats on the stool of repentance and ginned, and bore it with what grace they could.

The morning has been spent the usual manner; it has received resolutions, petitions, and remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and had a little bit of a flare up with Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, and Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania.

The number of petitions praying for the establishment of a United States Bank, were received, and laid on the table. Little was effected during that part of the morning, here, which is devoted to petitions; and immediately thereafter, Mr. Cambreleng's resolution that it is not now expedient to establish a United States Bank, was taken up, and Mr. John Sergeant took the floor.

On rising, he stated that he was too ill to go on, and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the whole subject was postponed till next Saturday, and made the special order of the day.

The Mississippi Elections was next taken up, and Maury of Tennessee, in behalf of the minority of the Committee of Elections, too the floor in opposition to the report of the majority. He will probably speak at length, and hold the floor till the orders of the day are demanded. It is not probable that the subject will be decided to-day.

Mr. Morris stated the object of an amendment yesterday offered by him. He was opposed in *toto* to the reception of bank notes by the Government, as provided in the Deposit law and he wished to obtain a repeal of that law, as soon as conveniently could be. Mr. Calhoun then modified his amendment so as to meet the views of Mr. Morris.

Mr. Benton said that an objection had been urged against the sub-treasury system on the ground that drafts on the government might be in circulation as a currency, like gold and silver.

To obviate that objection, he offered, as an amendment to the bill, a section providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should adopt measures to "enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment, at the place where payable; and in case of unreasonable delay in such presentation, payment might be made in any part of the U. S."

Mr. Crittenden then made a speech against the bill, and when he concluded the Senate adj.

In the House the report of the Committee on elections was taken up, which report was accompanied by the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne are duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and as such are entitled to take their seats. The resolution was debated without coming to a question, when

The House took up the bill postponing the fourth instalment of deposits with the State, and a debate arose which continued up to the last accounts received from Washington, when our paper went to press.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Washington Sept. 26, 1837.

The House was entertained for an hour and upwards this morning, by the presentation and reception of petitions; most of them prayed Congress not to annex Texas to the Union; others prayed for a National Bank, and others asked for pensions. All took the same course, and were laid on the table, to sleep there till the 1st Monday in December.

*Mississippi Election*—The Committee on Elections made a report on the Mississippi Election, accompanied by a resolution declaratory that Messrs. Gholson & Claiborne were entitled to seats in the 25th Congress. Mr. Maury, of the minority said, that he was instructed to say, that the minority would not make a committee report; but when the subject was taken up, he would offer an amendment to the resolution.

The affair was postponed till Wednesday and will be then made the order of the day.

*National Bank*.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom had been referred sundry petitions, praying for the incorporation of a National Bank, made a report in the shape of a resolution, the substance of which was, that it is not now expedient to create a National Bank. Mr. Cambreleng said, that he would not debate the subject, and demanded the Ayes and Noses on its adoption.

Mr. H. Everett, of Vermont, moved that the resolution lie on the table, and offered a few remarks in support of it, which every body laughed at. The Ayes and Noses were then taken on the motion of Mr. Everett, and decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, Kent, Knight, McLean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spruce, Swift, Tallmadge, and Webster—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young—29.

The question was taken on Mr. Tallmadge's

Committee rise, prevailed—yeas 90, nays 80, the negative—yeas 3, nays 40.—and then the House adjourned.

Mr. Garland of Virginia took the floor, to advocate his project, and at the outset, made a wolfish attack on such of the newspapers of this country as have taken the liberty to disapprove of his schemes, and accuse him of deserting the administration. He will speak all day, I suppose. He goes home on Wednesday.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay has had the floor all day, in making a speech against Mr. Calhoun and the Sub-Treasury. He had the floor when I found myself called on to close for the mail. A resolution to adjourn on the 9th Oct. will be submitted to day.

Yours faithfully, CONSIDER STANDISH.

Washingon City, Sept. 27, 1837.

Congress. Congress has now been in session about four weeks and from the last accounts we have received they have succeeded in passing one bill. An Act has passed to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue to 1838, and to prohibit

pond thereto. We challenge the investigation, the resumption of specie payments, which is the into their correctness. They will not vary fifty great desideratum.

To our federal opponents who have wasted date of our last advices, but they indicate on their powder and deceived themselves and their friends so wofully, we have no words of condonance to offer. We advised them to keep cool—we notified them of the errors in their statements—we cautioned them against shouting before they got out of the woods; but all in vain! The propositions to substitute some paper medium, for the present, in lieu of an immediate celebration of a victory they had not won. And now they must digest, as best they may, the dose of their own preparing.

We give our friends joy of the result. The treachery of leaders, the want of organization, exertion in the democratic party, have not yet betrayed the State into the hands of the federalists. We are not yet sold to the Bank, and if we exert ourselves, we never shall be.

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Parks.	Kent.	Scatt.	
York (complete)	4038	3488		
Cumberland (do.)	5076	5053	28	
Lincoln (do.)	3606	4686	45	
Kennebec (do.)	3566	6196	17	
Somerset (do.)	2571	3202	6	
Waldo (do.)	2976	1546	19	
Hancock 30 towns	2229	1881	6	
Washington 42 towns	1987	1872	4	
Oxford 40 towns	3640	2218	46	
Penobscot 53 towns	4510	5274		
	34199	34416	180	
The plantations to come in, gave in 1834,	252	57		
	34461	34471	180	

From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### CURRENCY SKETCHES.

It is believed by some that better times are streaking the horizon at Washington. It would seem, that the stern system of an immediate reversion of gold and silver is to be softened. Some think, that they are about to consult the circumstances of the country and gradually ease off the people? With such a disposition may we not hope, that some scheme of conciliation and compromise may be adopted—more relief extended to a distressed community—and what is the first object now at stake, that less difficulties may be thrown in the way, and more appliances employed for bringing back the banks to specie payment? We again and again beg our friends at Washington to keep cool—to bear and forbear, to avoid all irritating controversies, to consult about some plan of conciliation and compromise—and rally together for the relief of the People, and for the wise administration of our Federal Finances.

The signs in the Senate are now cheering. The credit on the merchants' Bonds has been extended—the time for receiving the balances due by the Deposite Banks has also been extended—the bill for the relief of the Treasury, by giving it the use of the 4th Instalment has passed that body.

Another sign is, that the rigid demand for specie in the immediate payment of the public dues, is relaxed by the various propositions which have been recently made in the Senate. They seem to dispense with exacting the abstract principles of the "constitutional currency" for the present. One scheme is, to throw out Treasury notes, which are to be receivable for the public dues, in lieu of specie. This alone is some relaxation from the abstract standard. It shows a willingness to employ paper in place of specie, until the times are eased off. Mr. Calhoun, too, seems willing to receive the notes of specie paying banks, in certain proportions, at stipulated periods: from the 1st of next January, three-fourths in notes; on January 1st 1830, one half; 1830, one fourth, &c., &c.—Mr. Benton concurs in the object of Mr. Calhoun's amendment, though his proposed measures are more rigid than those of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Rives has now brought forward his proposal. It is more liberal in its provisions towards the State Banks, than the schemes of the other two gentleman. Mr. Calhoun's is more gradual than Mr. Benton's, but still it announces the principle of rejecting specie paying bank paper in the operations of the government altogether. But, under the existing circumstances of the country, this is such an attack upon the credit of bank paper, as is calculated to retard their resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Rives' substantially the Currency Bill of the last session, with this additional proviso—that the suspensive bank must resume by a given day, or their notes shall not be received in payment of the public dues thereafter, even though they should subsequently resume. The bill thus addresses a double motive to the banks to resume, by an early day, striking out a benefit in the one hand, and a penalty in the other. It tells them, "Whenever you resume, provided it be before the given day, your notes shall be received as specie; but if you do not resume by that day, you will be liable to an exclusion of your notes, even though you subsequently resume." While his bill accredits the paper of specie banks in the operations of the government on these terms, it does so under such restrictions as to small notes, as will contribute, if agreed to by the banks, to form a strong security for a sound paper medium, and avert the catastrophe of another suspension. As Treasury notes have been provided for, to ease off the people from an immediate requisition for specie, it was thought that there was the less occasion for authorizing the limited and temporary receipt of the notes of the solvent non specie paying banks. The great object and policy of this bill is, to restore confidence in bank paper, under guarded limitations, and thereby facilitate

From the N. Y. Post.

It is surprising how suddenly the dimensions of Mr. Calhoun's intellectual stature are reduced in the estimations of certain persons. The other day he towered to a height like that of Milton's archfiend when he prepared to do battle with Ithuriel. At present, since he has declared himself in favor of the divorce of bank and state, he is shrunk to a size no larger than that of the same personage when he lay "squat at the ear of Eve." Hear the Journal of Commerce, speaking of Mr. Calhoun's speech, in which he declares himself hostile to renewing the connexion of the government with the banks:

"Every body will be dissatisfied. There are no foot-prints of a giant here and we think it will be the general feeling, that Mr. Calhoun has seldom done himself so little credit, as in his speech on Monday."

The colossus, whose footprints the other day were like the broad tracks on the Rock of Giants now leaves vestige as minute as that of a sparrow on the sand.

It is told of a country fellow who had caught a rabbit, that he broke out in praise of the excellent properties of the animal's flesh. "You are good broiled," said he, "you are good roasted, you are good stewed; you are good fried, you are good fricassee; you are good any way."

"Go the pot," said the man, "you are a good-for-nothing dry-meated beast, to make the best of you."

Mr. Calhoun, the other day, was one of those men at whose greatness the whig prints were lost in astonishment; he was good in a speech, good at a report, good in defence, particularly good in an attack; in short, he was good any way. He is now unlucky enough to agree with the administration in an important measure; he slips from the arms of the whigs, and runs off by himself; and becomes a good-for-nothing dry-meated animal on the instant.

We commend the following extract from the Bunkerhill Aurora, an out-and-out federal paper, to the attention of the Gazette, and such of its kindred prints as have directed their energies principally to the fabrication of opinions to force into mouths of the democracy. The truth is that the doctrines of the democratic party in relation to the currency are the doctrines of the people at large, and the result of any election which should turn upon that point alone, would show the federalists much weaker than they have ever yet appeared.—Eastern Argus.

"So far as we have been acquainted with the prevailing sentiments among democrats in regard to the currency of the country, they have no occasion to be ashamed of those sentiments, or to abandon any plan of reform which they have heretofore suggested and advocated, as a party. The people have all along demanded and still demand, and have a right to expect, the substitution of a metallic currency for small bills, and it has been the constant aim of the democratic party throughout the Union, to answer this and other reasonable requirements. In most of the States where they have had the ascendancy, the circulation of small bills has already been forbidden; although the federal party, merely because the measure did not originate with them, have done all in their power to defeat this object, and have in many instances succeeded in silencing the objections of democrats to small bills by appealing to the trouble and inconvenience which business men experience from the want of change, which difficulties have resulted almost entirely from federal friendship for rag money."

We learn by a letter from the East, that, "At the present session of the Governor and Council, Henry Tallman of Bath, has been nominated for County Attorney for Lincoln county. Asa Redington, Jr., has been nominated as Judge of the C. C. P., in place of S. E. Smith resigned. Daniel Williams of Augusta Commissioner of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Redington to the Judgeship, and John McDonald has been nominated as Judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Bangor in place of Judge Farrar, resigned. No other nominations of importance have been made. I learn the Council will adjourn on Thursday next. All of the nominations I have mentioned, I learn, will be confirmed." —Portland Advertiser.

**Good Advice.**—A federal editor, in an appeal to his patrons concludes with giving them this most excellent advice:

"Let us then assume the name that belongs to us, (federalists) and no longer make tools of ourselves by trying to make tools of other people."

The honesty of this man is worthy of all commendation!—N. Y. Daily News.

**The Old Tune.**—The whig papers are calling Mr. Webster's last speech "the greatest that he ever delivered." Wonder when Dan's specifying powers will arrive at maturity.—Boston Post.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

#### A PROCLAMATION. FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC PRAISE AND THANKS GIVING.

It is a custom worthy of our pious fathers, with whom it originated, and highly befitting a Christian people, to assemble together once a year after the gatherings of the harvest, to review the gracious dealings of God with them, and to make suitable acknowledgment of his mercies.

I do therefore with the advice and consent of the Council, recommend to the people of this State, to observe THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of NOVEMBER next, as a day of Public Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God.

As all have participated in the bounties of Providence, all are invited to unite in the expressions of praise, and to come together on this delightful occasion in their respective places of worship, publicly to present their thank offerings upon the altar of Jehovah. Let us praise the name of the Lord; "for it is good to sing praise unto our God; for it is pleasant, and praise is comely."

Let us gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in granting health to our citizens,—in causing the earth to yield an abundant harvest—in affording us the means of intellectual improvement; and above all, in continuing to favor us pardon and peace, through a crucified Saviour.

Let us ascribe righteousness to our Maker, in that He has seen fit during the past year to depress the tide of our worldly prosperity, and may we so humble ourselves under this chastisement that He will again crown with success the lawful pursuits of our citizens, and cause the wants even of our poor to be abundantly supplied.

Let us pray for the continued manifestations of God's goodness to our State and Nation—that the enjoyments of health and peace may still be ours—that our civil and religious privileges may remain unimpaired—that our beloved country may steadily advance in intelligence and virtue, and maintain a high rank among the nations of the earth,—that she may greatly enlarge her benevolent operations and send forth an influence which shall regenerate the world pointing the way to civil freedom, and establishing the blessed religion of Jesus upon the ruins of superstition and idolatry.

And the people of this State are requested to abstain from all labor and recreation, unsuitable to the solemnities of said day.

*Given at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the sixty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.  
By the GOVERNOR.  
ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

It has been stated that Mr. Greeley conducted himself imprudently while on his way to Madawaska the last time—that he made an unnecessary stay at Woodstock—braved the Provincial authorities—exceeded his own instructions, and thereby forfeited all just claims to sympathies of the people of this State, and the protection of the Government—all of which we do not believe. That he did stop several days at Woodstock waiting for a conveyance and guide to Madawaska, and that he informed the Lt. Governor of his return and his business, in a confidential manner, is true—but the former was unavoidable, and the latter the fulfillment of a promise made after his discharge, and was neither the occasion of his second arrest, nor did it cause the news of his return any sooner to reach the Gov:—the result was the same. While at Woodstock, the Warden of the disputed Land and the Solicitor General arrived at the house where he put up—sent for him, at their rooms interrogated, examined, and insulted him. Some of the people threatened to do violence to his person, and to apply a coat of tar and feathers to the Maine agent before he entered upon his instructed duty; but others, although they would be enemies in war, proved friends in peace. The Provincial government, or its agents, had determined upon his arrest if he again made his appearance. From the most authentic sources, we learn that Mr. Greeley conducted himself in such as fully entitles him to the protection of the State. It must be extended to him. The question of our Boundary line is assuming an interesting appearance.

THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL says that the editor of the NEW YORK TIMES' Doct. Holland, challenged Mr. Bryant of the Evening Post, who very properly declined. A poet with pistols would be a strange anomaly. ELECTRIC MAGNETISM is going to take the place of steam, thereby saving thousands of lives, as there is no bursting of boilers connected with it. MR. DAVENPORT, the discoverer, is already hailed as a benefactor to mankind.

What would our good old forefathers say at the rapid rate of transportation of these modern days!

What would they think of the lightning-like speed of the late MAIL EXPRESS—when they used to make their wills—have prayers put up for them, when starting for Boston—a tiresome journey of ten or twelve days!

band of six, that have so nobly resisted the torrent of suspension, and maintained an unimpaired reputation: Such sacrifice of interest to principle and elevated motives, always bring a full reward; and if the "immortal six" do not realize it in dollars and cents, it will come in good wishes and high encomiums from a just and enlightened community, who appreciate their virtuous conduct.—Ib.

MOUNT KATAHDIN. On the 20th and 23d ult., there was a violent Snow Storm on Mount Katahdin. Doct. Jackson ascended on the 23d, and states that he suffered exceedingly with the cold. He measured the high, and found it 5000 feet, or nearly a mile high. Dr. Jackson will leave soon on a Geological Survey up the Aroostook to Madawaska. [Jerome's Bulletin.]

PLoughing to some Purpose.—We were presented yesterday with two French silver coins issued in the reign of Louis XIV., in the year 1679, and the other in the reign of Louis XV., in 1722, which were part of a parcel found on the farm of Mr. Nash, of Gouldsborough, Me. Mr. Nash was ploughing in a field, assisted by two hired men, brothers. One was with him at the plough, when the treasure was turned up by the share. They stopped to examine it, and on discovering its value, Mr. Nash, with noble generosity, ordered the man who was with him to call his brother, saying they would all share alike in the good fortune. The brother, who was at work at a distance, was called, when all three commenced search and found French crowns, half crowns, and other fractional parts of a crown, to the value of over \$300. The coins were all of the reigns of Louis XIV., and Louis XV., and bore the dates of the years 1674, '5, and '6—1720, '21, and '22, and were in perfect preservation. The coins of Louis XV.'s reign appear never to have been in circulation, and the impression is as sharp as if just issued from the mint. A tradition has long existed in the town, that the place was once settled by colonists from France who were driven away by the Indians, and this money is supposed to have been buried by them for concealment. We are told by the gentleman who gave us two of the coins, that the good people of Gouldsborough have all turned out, and not a foot of ground in the town, but has been or will be turned up in search of the treasure.—[Boston Transcript.]

MODEL OF A WIFE.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all the world calls pleasures, her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother, and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over husband by complaisance—over her children by mildness—and over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety of conjugal love, of maternal affection, of order, peace, sweet-sleep and good health. Economical and studious, she prevents want and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who present themselves at her door never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She diffuses around her a mild warmth of pure light that vivify and illumine all that encircle her. Happy the man who possesses such a wife, and can justly appreciate her worth; Happy the children who are matured by her care and moulded by her counsel; Happy the domestics who await her commands and enjoy her benevolence!—and happy the society which holds in its bosom a being worthy of a better world.

THE ALBANY ALMANAC for 1833, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by W. E. GOODNOW.

NORMAN VILLAGE, Oct. 3, 1837.

SHOES & SHODS 83

PRIME ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S, MISSES', AND BOY'S THIN AND THICK SHOES just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

NORMAN VILLAGE, Oct. 3, 1837.

BRASS KETTLES.

PRIME ASSORTMENT OF BRASS KETTLES just received and for sale by the subscriber, CHEAP.

NORMAN VILLAGE, Oct. 2, 1837.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

DANIEL O. HOLT, (late of Bethel,) having assigned to the subscriber his Notes, Accounts, and other Property, for the benefit of his creditors, this is to request and notify all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Notice is hereby given that three months are allowed to said assignee, to become parties to said assignment, agreeable to the provisions of a law passed April 1, 1836.

WILM. E. GOODNOW, Assignee.

NORMAN VILLAGE, Sept. 26, 1837.

Attest—SARAH BUCK.

NORMAN VILLAGE, Sept. 14, 1837.

STEPHEN DUCK.

Attest—LEVI STONE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator on the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same;

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN DUCK, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stone, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

BENJAMIN GOULD, Administrator on the estate of Benjamin Gould, Jr., late of Cartilage in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same;

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held in Paris

